

NEW SPECIES OF PEMPHUS AND TRAGOSOMA

(Coleoptera).

BY THOS. L. CASEY.

The tribe Cychrini of the Carabidæ has ever been a favorite with coleopterists, because of the large size and elegant form of the species, although the colors are usually not so brilliant as in *Carabus*—in fact throughout the entire genus *Brennus*, excepting *marginatus* and a few allied forms, the species are of an intense black. *Pemphus* is similar in this respect, the lustre however being invariably dark and not shining as in *Brennus*. The genera of the books are, in my opinion, valid and not subgenera.

PEMPHUS Motsch.

The following species belongs near *longipes*, and Mr. Ricksecker, to whom I am indebted for a fine pair, writes me that the habits are similar to those recorded under my description of the latter (Col. Not., VII, p. 339), the motions being rather sluggish and the gait deliberate.

Pemphus opacus, n. sp

Moderately convex, the elytra somewhat ventricose, broadening to about apical third, black throughout and dull in lustre. Head elongate, the eyes small; vertex feebly convex, very slightly wrinkled transversely; antennæ long and slender, the basal joint thicker, claviform, 2.7-3.0 mm. in length. Prothorax apparently very slightly longer than wide, dilated and broadly rounded at the sides distinctly before the middle, the sides sinuate toward base; surface very feebly convex, the side margin moderately reflexed. Elytra about a third longer than wide, nearly two and a half times wider than the prothorax; sides broadly arcuate, the humeri not well marked; surface finely and irregularly punctate throughout, each elytron with two or three discal intervals which are nearly regular; side margins feebly concave, coarsely and unevenly punctate, the reflexed edge smaller than that of the prothorax. Under surface more shining than the upper, the legs long and slender. Length 24.5-27.0 mm.; width 9.5-11.4 mm.; length of head and mandibles 6.0-6.7 mm.; length of hind tibia 9.5-11.0 mm.

California (Sonoma Co.).

The male is smaller and less ventricose than the female and has the anterior tarsi moderately dilated, with the basal joint densely pubescent beneath in distinctly less than apical half.

Since completing my revision of *Brennus* (l. c., p. 305), I have received a pair of *B. fulleri* Horn, from Mr. Wickham,

and find that it must be associated with the *marginatus* group by reason of the fourteen elytral striæ as stated by Dr. Horn. It is abundantly distinct from that species, or any of its allies, however, in general form, and is distinguishable at once from any other of the group by its black coloration; it can in no sense be considered a variety of *marginatus*.

TRAGOSOMA Serv.

Two species of this holarctic genus have previously (Col. Not., II, p. 491) been made known by the writer, making, with the two previously described, four well-characterized species. Two more equally distinct are now added in the following table, which includes also the European form for comparison:

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| Elytral sculpture uniform throughout, the punctures coarse and subconfluent; fine ridges distinctly traceable to the basal margin; antennæ glabrous..... | 2 |
| Elytral sculpture not uniform, the punctures distinct and widely isolated throughout, becoming much coarser, deep and conspicuous toward base, where the fine subcostiform lines become obsolete in about basal third; antennæ pubescent..... | 6 |
| 2—Anterior tarsi rather strongly dilated in the male; prothorax nearly twice as wide as the head and conspicuously hairy..... | 3 |
| Anterior tarsi narrow and very feebly dilated in the male; prothorax small, only slightly wider than the head, very broadly and feebly rounded at the sides, with the process slender, abrupt and spiculiform..... | 5 |
| 3—Sides of the prothorax acutely triangular between the apical and basal angles, with the sides of the angle nearly straight and the lateral process anguliform, broadening continuously from its apex. Northern United States and Canada..... | HARRISI Lec. |
| Sides of the prothorax broadly rounded, with the process spiculiform and abruptly projecting from the arcuate limb..... | 4 |
| 4—Elytra about twice as long as wide, the side margins rather widely and very distinctly reflexed. Europe..... | DEPSARIA Linn. |
| Elytra more than twice as long as wide, the lateral edges extremely narrowly reflexed; body brown in color, shining, the antennæ very slender and paler; prothorax strongly and closely, but evenly punctured and shining, conspicuously clothed with long, erect, fulvous hair; elytra glabrous. Length 26.0-28.0 mm. width 9.6 mm. Colorado..... | SODALIS, n. sp. |
| 5—Pronotum rather finely punctate and conspicuously hairy, deeply and transversely impressed throughout along the apical margin; antennæ relatively a little thicker than in the group with more dilated tarsi; in general color, lustre and sculpture very similar to <i>sodalis</i> , the body smaller. Length 24.8 mm; width 8.0 mm | |

- Utah (southwestern)—Mr. Weidt.....*PARVICOLLIS*, n. sp.
 Pronotum very coarsely punctate and glabrous or very nearly so,
 the surface not deeply impressed along the apical margin, at
 least toward the middle; antennæ much stouter, darker in color
 than in any other species. New Mexico.....*SPIGULUM* Csy.
 6—*Prothorix* large, transverse, the lateral process long, slender, finely
 aciculate and abruptly formed, the surface unusually convex
 longitudinally, very coarsely and somewhat sparsely punctate
 and glabrous, with short erect hairs toward the sides only; an-
 tenne slender and filiform. California (Mt. Diablo).

PILOSICORNIS Csy.

The sexual characters are very feeble in this genus, and there is a strong and persistent similarity of type throughout; the male characters evince themselves, however, in the slightly longer antennæ, with more elongate outer joints and in the rather more dilated tarsi. In *harrisi* there is a large transverse discal area of the pronotum, which is very finely and densely punctate, and of which there is no trace in the female or in the male of *sodalis*. *Pilosicornis* is the most aberrant species of the genus, and is wholly isolated from the other five in many very radical structural characters.

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ON THE SMALLEST PYROMORPHID AND ITS LARVA.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

The smallest known Pyromorphid is the Cuban genus, *Setiodes* H.-S. I have met with a form of this in the Bahamas, which I describe herewith:

Genus *SETIODES* H. S.

1863—*Setiodes* Herrich-Schäffer, Corr.—Blatt min. zool. ver. Regensb., xx 106.

1837—*Formiculus* Grote, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil., vi, 184.

Palpi rudimentary; antennæ pectinate, the terminal pectinations thickened, the whole organ somewhat short and slightly clubbed; legs without spurs; wings very long and narrow, more so than in *Harrisina*, the hind wings especially reduced; fore wings with 11 veins, vein 9 absent, 10 and 11 stalked, the rest arising separately from the cell, which is divided by the distinct discal vein; hind wings with very small internal area, the internal veins all lacking, veins 2 to 7 evenly spaced from the cell, 8 absent, 2 and 3 short and down curved.

The peculiar genus has two species, or local forms, separable as follows;

Hind wing with a white spot; spot of fore wing large...*nana*, H. S.
 Hind wing entirely black; spot of fore wing small...*bahamensis*, n. sp.